The Daily News thus concludes a wholesale vindication of Wade Hampton in the matter of the burning of Columbia, S. C .:

"The Tribune concludes its article by the question. 'If it was right for the Robeis to burn, why would it have been wrong for Sherman?' The answer is simple. Columbia belong to the Confederates and did not belong to Gen. Sherman.

-That was the substantial question in issue-" Do or do not the City of Columbia and State of South Carolina belong to the United States ?" The verdict of the Court to which the fire-eaters appealed is that they did. That judgment is conclusive, at least against those who invoked it; and it is dead against the assumption of The News.

Gen. Grant finds that all our White volunteers are anxious to be mustered out-and reasonably so, since they enlisted "for three years or during the War." On the other hand, the Blacks, though equally entitled to a discharge, make no complaint, but are willing to serve till the Government is willing to discharge them. He recommends, therefore, that all the White volunteers be discharged, and the Blacks, for the present, retained.

If he had given the statistics of desertion among Whites and Blacks respectively, his argument would have been strengthened.

Gov. Lyon of Idaho protests manfully against the abuse, robbery and butchery of Indians continually in progress in the mining districts. Of sixteen recently murdered at once in his Territory, he finds that but two were grown men-the rest being women and shildren, and all innocent of any wrong. He adds: "In no case that I have examined have I found the 'red man' the aggressor, but invariably the trouble springs from some fiendish outrage of bad white men."

-It is a great pity that Gov. Lyon has been superseded. Such men are sadly needed in authority in

On the other side of this morning's paper we print a letter from Robert Dale Owen on Reconstruction. It is a calm and dispassionate statement of his views, sustaining, in the main, the Constitutional Amendment, except the disenfranchising section, and advocating the admission of each State on the ratification of that admendment. The letter evinces the careful thought which Mr. Owen is known to have given to

Several of our diplomatists have written home to attest their intense, unqualified, ecstatic admiration of the President's Reconstruction policy. It is safe to infer that the air of Europe does not disagree with

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA-ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Meyerbeer's splendid opera of L'Africaine was produced at the Academy of Music last night, before a large and fashion-able audience. It is needless at this date to say anything of

the music of this wonderful opera. Certain it is that every hearing serves to develop some new, appreciable, though aubtle, beauties of melody, construction or instrumentation. At work of such magnitude cannot be grasped until after many hearings, so absorbing is the interest attached to each department, vocal and instrumental.

The cast comprised some of the most prominent members of

the company, Gazraniga, Boschetti, Musiani, Orlandini, Milleri, Colletti, &c. It is not our purpose to make any com-parison between the respective merits of the artists on the present occasion and the artists of Mr. Maretzek's company. Both have their special excellencies, and both are deserving mendation and admiration. The Selika of Gazzaniga, like all that she does, is character-

sed by strong individuality. She thoroughly enters into the spirit of every character she attempts, and presents a reading which is full of intelligence, earnestness and passio feading of the alumber song in the second act had all the wild tenderness which the situation calls for and the music expresses. In the fourth act she rendered that wonderfully pas-sionate music with a force and an abandon that was as grandly effective as it was impulsively natural. The whole of the last scena was impressive and full of power is the expression of the varied emotions of the situation—now of hopeless love, of wild despair, of jealons madness and of resignation. The whole was a splendid example of vocal and dramatic power.

Mile. Boschetti made an admirable Incz. She looked the part to perfection, for she is a woman of rare and exquisite beauty, and dresses in unexceptionable taste. She sang the part finely; her voice was fine and her execution was brilliant. true and telling. She dignified the part, making it a marked feature. Signor Musiani sustained the difficult role of Di Gams with great ability. His voice, though lacking that grandeur of tone to which we have been accustomed of late. was ample for all the musical demand, and he sang the music with admirable taste and judgment, and with an energy and power which called forth repeated plaudits. He is a fine actor. and enters thorough into the feelings of the character he per-

Orlandini's Neluska was a spirited and vigorous personation of the jealous but devoted savage. He sang the music with artistic finish and sustained power throughout. Milleri was also an excellent representative of Don Pedro. His noble and well oultivated voice told out with admirable effect, both in

The chorus and orchestra in their execution of this music, far exceeded our expectations. To many in each department the music was new, but Signor Music kept both stendily in hand, and produced a more excellent result than could have been hoped, from so hasty a preparation. Much of the or-chestral performance was worthy of warm praise, and the exceptionable points were excusable under the circumstance, for we cannot expect such rounded perfection from a passing company, as we should demand from a settled management.

The shortcomings in certain scenic effects, must be overlooked for the same reason, although we should have supposed that the scenery and properties previously used would have been at

the disposal of the present incumbent.

At the Matinee to day, the entire opera of Ernani will be given together with the third act of Faust, in which the beautiful Boschetti will give her beautiful personation of Margueritte. It is a liberal and attractive programme, and should draw an excellential and attractive programme, and should draw an overflowing audience to the Academy to-day.

CHORAL FESTIVAL.

Dr. Cutler will give his third choral festival this afternoon at Irving Hall. Its second performance was a briltiant success, the Hall being crowded. By general request, the festival will be repeated with the full choir of 50 bovs and 50 men's voices. This will afford an opportunity tor a large class of citizens to hear one of the finest choral perform suges ever given in this city.

Gov. Molden and the Ghost.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sir: I notice an article in your paper of yesterday, headed "Union feeling at the South," giving an extract from Gov. Holden's Standard of the 10th inst. The ex-Governor states the present position of North Carolina, deploring the state of affairs there, and winds up with an extract from Shakespeare, where Macbeth requests Banquo's Ghost not to "shake his gory locks" at him, &c. The aptness of the quota-tion to the Governor's case has led me to bring it more fully to your notice. Last Spring, immediately after the sur-tender of the Rebels, I went from Chartanooga to the your notice. Last Spring, immediately after the surgender of the Rebels, I went from Chartanooga to the extreme south-weatern county of North Carolina, to see to the removal of my family. Being detained there from May until the last of Angust, by sickness, I had an opportunity of knowing how things progressed to ward reconstruction under the management of the Governor. Unfortunately I cannot give you an extract from the Governor. Unfortunately I cannot give you an extract from the Governor are proclamation, as the governies had robbed me of all my papers. To the best of my recollection of the document, it was "all right," calling on the loyal near to surtain him in the attempted reconstruction. Close upon the proclamation's arrival follows a man, or Commissioner, appointed by our Governor—a notorious Rebel citizen of the contry—who, in turn, was to appoint Justices of the Peace, who were to decide upon loyaity and initiate the new Governor should not have insuited so strong a Union County as ours by appointing a Commissioner of that attage when there were loved men in the county. Horbert had been a candidate for the last Rebel Legislature, and also had been in the Army. Now, if the Governor don't went the "gory locks" where at him, why were such Rebels as Worth and Company admitted in the Provisional Government with him. 181d he edvise the President to reconstruction a Rebel Danis, or was he but a tool for that purpose? In either case he is responsible for warming into life the disloyal element, for he could have declined the office. H. H.

Parajopang. N. J. May 16, 1869.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SiR: I observe that you and many of your contemporaries SER I deposite that the alleged perpetrator of gross outrages upon the forestonen in North Carolina as a "congruence," an "arroy chaplain," a.c. As the charges against Mr. Fritz are of so grave a character, and apparently so well grounded, justice to the electric profession requires up to state that he is not a dergyman. He was once an applicant for orders, but his application was rejected. His only relation with the

army was as a private in the company I command J. ENORY ROUND. Formerly Cartain 41d Massachusetts Volunte

that the picture, gloomy as it is, is a faithful reflection | THE ALEXANDRIA CONVENTION |

Formation of the Union Republican Party of Virginia.

Universal Amnesty, Universal Suffrage and Free Schools a Part of the Platform.

PROSPECTS OF THE CAUSE.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 18, 1866. The Union Convention met again at Alexandria this morning, at 9 o'clock, the Hon, John Miner Botts in the chair. After the usual preliminaries of organization, the committee to whom were referred, on yesterday, the vari ous resolutions, reported in favor of the party being denominated the Union Republican Party of Virginia, and that a State Central Committee of eleven be chosen, who should have charge of the party arrangements. The Comnittee chosen by the Convention is: Lysander Hill, Alexandria; John F. Lewis, Rockingham County; B. F. Waddell, Richmond City; John Hawxhurst, Fairfax County; John Minor Botts, Culpepper County; Joseph Williams, Fredericksburg; Edward Smith, Frederick County; E. K. Sueed, Accomac County; James H. Clemens, Portsmouth; Lewis McKenzie, Alexandria; Francis J. Smith, Richmond.

The following report was unanimously adopted, and, as will be seen, strikes at the very foundation of the present State Government.

State Government.

"Your Committee, which was instructed to inquire and report concerning the legal status of the present so-called Legislature as to the means which in their judgment are necessary to secure to the loval men of the State its political control, would respectfully report: That whereas, by the Constitution of Virginia, adopted April 7, 1894, by the people of the State, and known as the "Alexandria Constitution, a number not less than eighty in the House of Delegates, and a number not less than one-fourth of that number in the Senate, was required to constitute a legal Legislature; and whereas this Constitution expressly declares that no person should hold any office under it who had hold office under the so-called Confederate Government, or any other State Government in rebellion against the United States Government; and whereas the said Constitution expressly requires a test onto to be taken by all members of the Legislature convened under it; and inasmuch as the present so-called State Legislature only elected and assembled togother under authority from a body which mot in June hast, in fitchmond, and which assumed to be the Legislature of Virginia, but which really consisted of not more than twenty members, and inasmuch as it is further a notorious fact that many of the members of the present so-called Legislature have held military and civil office under the so-called Confederate and State Government, in rebellion against the United States, among whom we may cite the present Speaker of the so-called Legislature have not taken the oath required by the said Constitution in ow therefore be it.

Resolved, That we declare the body which sammed to be the Legislature of the State, and branch as the members of the present so-called Legislature have not taken the oath required by the said Constitution in ow therefore be it.

Resolved, That we declare the body which sammed to be the Legislature of the State, and branch as the members of the means which in their sammed to be regarded and manufact

State; and that all acts and parts of acts, resolutions, appointments and other proceedings assumed to be passed by them, ought to be regarded as mill and void.

Your Committee, with regard to the means which in their judgment are necessary to secure to the loyal people of the State its political control, would report, that in their judgment the matter should be referred to the State Central Committee, and that the Committee shall be requested to call a State Convention of the Union men on or before the first Monday of October, if before that time they shall not have effected such a plan as will secure to the loyal Union people of the State its political control.

The secure of the Committee on a platform for the party.

The report of the Committee on a platform for the party was productive of a long, tedious and monotonous debate. The plank of universal suffrage was the most objectionable feature, and while not one of the several speakers doubted the justness of giving the negro the right of exercising the elective franchise under the wholesome restrictions of education, a majority seemed to think it inexpedient at the present time to announce a doctrine so palpably obnoxious to their neighbors, as it would engender exhibitions of personal abuse. Under the regime of the President's present policy, it is difficult enough for a man to live peaceably who had opposed the Rebels in the late war, and who is now avoiding

But to thus publicly declare that negro suffrage was one of the objects of the present party, would subject every one of its adherents to persecution and outrage. Especially was this feeling manifested from the counties not lying on have been suicidal to advocate the rights of the freedman. The Union men of the South want confidence, want strengthening, want encouragement; and it is to be hoped the attitude of this little band of true men will inspire a respect for their class in the South, and that the party North will extend the hand of welcome. To the Committee's report a dozen or more amendments were offered, and the whole subject referred back for their reconsideration. After the recess, from 1 g'olock to 3 o'clock, they presented a second report, very much modified, but with a resolution advising universal suffrage, if universal amnesty be the policy of the Government. Herewith I give you tho

Whereas, While we rejoice that the Executive and Legislative tranches of the Government both profess to desire the estabbranches of the Government both profess to desire the establishment of the great principles that those only who are loyal should be consulted in the reorganization of the State Government, for those States lately in rebellion, and both at different times have expressed their approbation of a provision of law extending the right of suffrage to the celored race; therefore, Resolved, That no reorganized State Government of Virginia should be recognized by the Government of the United States, which does not exclude from suffrage and holding of fices, at least for a term of years, all persons who have voluntarily given moral or material trapper to the Rebellion against the United States, and which does not, with such disfranchisement, provide for the immediate enfranchisement of all Union men, without distinction of color.

Revolved, That the destrine of the right of Socession was the include laste of the late evil war, and that no policy of reconstruction is safe which does not provide against the possibility of that issue arising again.

construction is safe which does not provide against the possi-bility of that issue arising again.

Resolved. That, while the late Rebels offer to accept the situ-ation, they not only hold the same opinions still, in regard to that issue, but openly advocate their views in that respect as the basis of party action in the future, as we believe, for the purpose of accomplishing with votes what they have failed to accomplish with bayonets.

Resolved. That the Union Republican party of Virginia, be-lieving that "knowledge is power," and that an enligatened and virtuous people can never be enslaved, and that the main-tenance and perpetuation of republican institutions depend materially upon the education of the masses of the people; therefore, we are in favor of a system of free schools, whereby universal education may be disseminated.

The men who have been present at this Convention are those of marked ability, and the discussions, though warm and closely argued, have been kindly in spirit. Within the coming month, the State Convention will issue an address, preparing the field for an active canvass. Though this body has been limited in its representations the ultimate results will surpass the most sanguine expectations of its friends in the number that through the State will rally around the principles here enunciated. The Convention adjourned sine die, with the usual compli-mentary votes to its officers.

mentary votes to its officers.

To The Associated Press.

Alexandria, Va., Friday, May 18, 1896.

The report of the Committee was signed by George Tucker of Alexandria, G. P. King of Frederick, J. R. Clements of Portsmouth, P. Dudley of Henrico, W. R. Smith of Froderick, J. W. Beemer of Clark, G. W. William of Albemarie, and John Hawkhurst of Fairfax.

Mr. Clements stated that there was considerable debate in the Committee before any conclusion was arrived at. They had come to the conclusion that the policy of Union men in the South should be to avail themselves of the negro element. The Committee intended, by using the words "qualified, impartial suffrage," to correy the idea that the two races, as to suffrage, should be upon the same footing. He could not indorse President Johnson's party, for he had seen its workings, but he could endorse his policy, as he had expounded it if he had not seen its workings. While the majority of the Committee stood by the action of Congress, they had deemed it proper that they should not pin their faith to the contains of any seet of men. He had seen men who had driven Union men from their homes passing resolutions indorsing the President, and he had heard one of them say that Lincoln was an usurper and had met his deserts, and that Booth, when the people obtained their rights, would be revered as a patriot.

Mr. Dillon of Albemarle objected to the resolutions

right of suffrage had not arrived, and that this Convention would, by these resolutions, step beyong Congress.

Mr. Theker of Alexandria argued that the elective franchise should in justice be given to the negro, and that there was not a better way in which to punish the Rebels than to make the colored men their equals.

Mr. Pollock objected to the resolutions because they were of the milk-and-water kind, and expressed numself as a friend to Congress. The Rebels should be deprived entirely of the right of suffrage.

After further debate, the resolutions were recommitted, and, after being revised, were adopted by a vote of 38 against 32.

The Convention recommended Mr. Botts's plan of re-onstruction to Congress, and adjourned sine die.

Unconditional Union Meeting in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 18, 1866.

A large meeting of Unconditional Union men is being A large meeting of Unconditional Union men is being held to-night, in advocacy of the reconstruction measures of Congress and the maintenance of the Maryland Registry law. Speaker Colfax sent a letter expressing his views on the subject. Speeches were made by Representatives Thomas of Maryland and McKee of Kentucky, Senators Crosswell of Maryland, Nye of Nevada, and others.

MISSOTRI.

Imposing Demonstration in Honor of Congress-Political Prospects Improving-Doestic Infelicity-Immigration Pouring In-Rebel Spite in St. Louis.

Br. Louis, May, 11, 1866. Last night an extraordinary and imposing demonstra-tion of Radicals took place in honor of the capture of Camp Jackson. It was a mighty outpouring of the people rears, and as the meeting indorsed the action of Congress upon the subject of reconstruction, the occasion was significant. Gov. Fletcher of Missouri, and Gov. Oglesby of Illinois, were the chief speakers, and both were heartily in support of Congress, and heartily against President Johnson's scheme of reconstruction. Gov. Fletcher told the people he meant to enforce the civil law, and the registry law equally with the rest, with the whole military power of the State if necessary. This, and a subsequent remark by Charles D. Drake, that there are three regiments ready to spring to arms at three hours' notice to enforce this law, caused considerable squirming among the Secessionists, but they may as well begin to get used to it. The Rebels and the Rebel sympathizers have lately formed a habit of threatening vengeance and blood upon all who attempt to carry out the law. The probability is that they will have a first-class opportunity to shed more blood before the next November elections.

Gov. Oglesby was particularly eloquent upon this occasion in vindicating the returned heroes of the army from the slightest sympathy with the recenstrated Rebels of the South. He said they would neither be cajeled nor cheated into any recognition of the political rights of Rebels mitl they had manifested a proper spirit of lovality. Whenever any afficial, from the President downward, undertook to feol the American people, the soldiers of any State. The Governor was savage upon Andrew Johnson, and pitied the man who could trust him after his recent consistent course favoring traitors so openly. The Governor promised Missouri the support of Illinois in enforcing the law of the land.

The moral effect of the demonstration last night is very strengthening. The party needed just such an assurance to give its various parts courage, and to-day there is confidence and certainty expressed that the Radical majority next November will be as large as ever. The demonstration on all sides that we are once more on the read to victory. The moral effect of the open the more on the read to victory. The support of the intended enforcement Illinois, were the chief speakers, and both were heartly in

somal accommanding, thus deterring men from necepting positions as judges of elections. In the State the Radical cause is gaining ground every day—one of the marked effects of the political pracabing of Gen. F. P. Blair, ir. now in progress. Indeed, the political sixes of Missouri are bright with hope. There is to be no lowering of the

this here.

A case of homicide occurred here early this week, growing out of the infidelity of a wife. The parties were Mr. and Mrs. Bright—the same who were alluded to in a previous letter—the woman having been caught in bed with a notorious negro kidnapper named Ortel. The woman was arrested on a charge of adultery. In the Criminal Court she pleaded guilty to the charge, and it was in the County Mirshall's office, whither she repaired to pay the fine, that the husband sought to take revenge by killing his wife. The case had so weeked unon his feelings that the, that the husband sought to take revenge by kinning that the husband worked upon his feelings that when he stood in the Court-room and heard her plead guilty he became nearly insane. The day after the shooting the husband was bailed, and his trial for assault with intent to kill awaits the woman's slow and painful re-

Reports from all parts of the State agree in statements concerning the largely increased immigration. The best of it is that many of the most determined Rebel families are moving as fast as new families move in. Why is it that amajority of the new-comers are Radical in politics? They certainly are, and the Conservatives lanear the fact accordingly. During the past year Missouri has gained not less than 10,000 new votes, mainly immigrants, who have been settling in North Missouri. They are a hearty class of citizens, halling from New-England and the Middle States. For several weeks past teams and wagons have been passing through the city en route to the Scath-West to develop the marvelous richness of the lead mines of that region, and the demand for Government isna will soon whanst that hitherto held in Lag Central portions of

of that region, and the demand for Government isna will soon exhaust that hitherto held in the central portions of the State, though there are \$50,550 acres undecoyded in South-East Missouri.

Horse-thieves are fainning out in North Missouri, and are hardly more Lameneus now than before the war. The vigorous magnetic most in certain counties to putish them has had a good effect. The emigration of this class of rogues from Missouri to Illinois did not improve their prospects, as a vigilance committee was formed in Jersey County who hanged seven of the wretches in less than a formach.

formight.

The Fenian movement in this city has completely played out. The circles here have hardly held a meeting for two months, and the money contributions have dwindled down to next to nothing. The truth is, that many of the leading Irishmen in St. Louis have held aloof from the movement from the beginning. As for B, 12, Killian, who used to reside here, the opinions concerning that individual are the reverse of complimentary. The caliber of the men leading the Brotherhood is about on a par with Killian.

The news from the Montana fleet is not favorable to un-

The news from the Montana fleet is not favorable to undetwrise?. Two more boats have been damaged—one of them in a curious manner. The Big Horn was ped up under a bank, when the bank caved in, tore away about 70 feet of the steamer's guards and let the water pour into her hull with a rush. Only a few boats have passed Fort Randall, and have the most perilous part of their trip to make yet.

make yet.

The New-York Excise law is the very thing needed in St. Louis to restrain the sale of rum. The Heenaed rumholes now in the city are very numerons, but it is sale to say one-third of them are the direct resorts of thieves of all grades. The concert-saloons, with their pretty waitergiris, are a pest quite as obnoxious here as they ever were in New-York.

The Knight Templars from Memphis met with the

were in New York.

The Knight Templars from Memphis met with the Knight Templars of St. Louis yesterday in celebrating Ascension day. As a majority of them were Secessionisis, the coincidence of celebrating the capture of Camp Jackson did not escape them. The Knights had a grand time in the celebration at St. George's Church with appropriate corrections.

ceremonies.

The Old School and New School Presbyterian General Assemblies met here on the 17th. It is a coincidence regarded by many Presbyterians as providential. In the effort to fornish accommodations to these guests the Old School folks have been troubled by the discourtesy manifested by various Rebel families. One of the largest churches will receive but half the number of delegates assigned to it. The New School people are more harmonious.

Anniversary of the Clionian Society.

The Clionian Society of the College of the City of New-York-once the Free Academy-celebrated their Four-Clements of Persmenth, P. Dudley of Henrico, W. H. Clements of Persmenth, P. Dudley of Henrico, W. H. W. Bosch Anniversary at Irving Hell last of William of Albemande, and John Hawarhurst of Fairfax.

Mr. Clements stated that there was considerable debate in the Committee before any conclusion was arrived at. They had come to the conclusion that the policy of Union men in the South should be to avail themselves of the nearo element. The Committee intended, by using the words "qualified, impartial auffrage," to convey the idea that the two races, as to suffrage, shidorse Fresident Johnson of the property of the prop teenth Anniversary at Irving Hall last evening. The Hall was well filled with the friends of the young gentlemen who

platform, but occupied their time in social and affectionate conversation, which, being carried on in that medium tone of voice popularly adopted on such occasions, rendered it somewhat difficult for those who preferred not to do their love-making in quite so public a place, to gather much idea of what constituted the regular entertainment. However, as they seemed to enjoy it, we suppose we have no right to complain.

THE STEADMAN AND FULLERTON RE-PORT.

Letter of Chaplain Glavis to the Secretary of War.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C., Tuesday, May 15, 1866. To the Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War, Washingto Siz: In a report made to you by Messrs. James B. Steadman, Major-General U. S. Vols. and J. S. Fullerton, Brig.-General U. S. Vols., as published in The New York Herald,

May 12, 1866, I find the following statements concerning me. which are so utterly at variance with the actual facts of the case, that in justice to myself and to the cause which I have endeavored to serve to the best of my ability faithfully and fearlessly, I respectfully beg to have it investigated by a proper

fearlessly, I respectfully beg to have it investigated by a proper multitary court.

Under the heading "More Farming," Gens. Steadman and Fullerton assert that Mr. Lane stated that the enterprise failed because Brooks and Glavis failed to pay the laborers, according to contract. By an inclosed affidavit of Mr. Lane, it will be seen that Mr. Lane never meserted this, as in fact he could not do so, as it is untrue. While wishing to aid the farmers here with any little savings. I may have had. I never used my official influence to get laborers, hence the farm had to be abandoned for want of labor, and for nothing else. As for my visiting either farm. I can only say that I never went there more than four or five times, and then did not stay more than 10 or 15 minutes. I went to these farms as I went to any other, to encourage the freedmen in performing their labor, and aid them in any way I could.

In any way I could.

Under the heading "Selling Freedman's Clothing." It is stated that large amounts have been sold at public and private sale. Rhankets were sold at public sale, so that they might not spoll during the Sammer. I having no room to store these things. The money thus received has been partly turned over to the Society, from whence the clothing came, and by whose advice and consent they were sold on reasonable terms; the goods arrived beer' too lare to be of much service as Winter garments, and partly have shees been bought from the proceeds, and thus alleviated a much fell want. But nothing has been done in this matter without the full consent and knowledge of Mr. Estes, the Secretary of the Society, who was here himself. It is further asserted that I stated to have received \$200 for this clothing, and then that I figured up my total cash receipts to \$100 20. How this report could possibly have been signed by Gen. Fullerton, I fail to see, as that gentleman was not even present at the shert interview granted to me by Gen. Steadman. Upon inquiry I stated to have received \$230 92 from clothing this soid, and not \$200, as mentioned in the report; and upon being questioned about the amount of fines received and paid over to my superior officer, I showed the sam to be \$155 50, minus \$19, which were paid to the Sheriff and county police for expenses incurred in collecting fines, etc. As there are two distinct accounts, I can' only account for their being thus mixed up from the fact that Gen. Steedman did not spend more than 10 minutes at my office, and that no doubt his mind was already made up as to my position. No Union man was invited to be present at his reception—the most bitter Rebal one Mr. Dortch, an ex-Robel Senator and a bason friend of Jeff. Davis & Co., being his chief guide, and a "Col." Poole, editor of The Goldeborough Daily News, a most villainous and calemniating sheet, his chief adviser.

Before such experience, at least, points that way), no man can escape conviction. What if he be a

be believed (my experience, at least, points that way), no man can escape conviction. What if he be a Union officer, dreaded and bated alikes? To behold a tributal of unrepeating Rebois, whose hands are recking yet with the blood of our slain, starved and maltreated soldiers, sitting in Judgment over a myal officer cent here to check them in their malicious designs, is so novel a sight that we look in vain through the records of the world's history for a parallel. A fair trial by his peers, is, I should think, what even a United States officer stationed in Reheldom might expect.

Another misatstement occurs under the head of "Arbitrary Power of the Burean." Gen. Steadman is pleased to say:

"At Goldsborough Capt. Glavis imposed a fine of \$25 on one freedman for stabiling smaller to saverely as to endanger his life, and when intertogsted by us (f) relative to this case stated that he did not know enough about law to distinguish a civil from a criminal case.

It fills me with grief that I am obliged to call in question the versoity of a Major-General or his intentions. The freedman, Frank Athinson, did not stab another so severely as to endanger his life, this I told the General expressly. Athinson had some troucle with another man in the hotel where both served as waiters and they finally came to blows. He was sentenced, as the guilty party, to be confined in the juil for twenty days, which, upon the express place of the the julifor which, however, was not reversed.

Gen. Steadman further reports my having said: "I did not know enough about the law to distinguish a civil from a criminal case." I simply said I did not regard the statute law of North Carolina as binding on me before civil law was restored, and my instructions did, up to that time, make no distinction between civil and criminal cases: they simply conferred on me the power of fining as high as \$100 and thirty days imprisonment, and no trains look out that during the interview with

prisonment, and no more.

Permit me to state to you that during the interview with Gen. Steadman there was present Capt. S. F. White, Sith Milohigan Volunteers, the commanding officer of this post. He, no doubt, can substantiate the substance of the conversa-

He, no doubt ext substantials to the attention of the tion or examination.

There were some matters brought to the attention of the General which I regret to miss in his report. One of these is, that on the day of his arrival the flag before our house was cut down by some anknown "patriot." Very respectfully, etc., GEO, O. GLAVIS, Chaptain U. S. A.

The Mission of Gens. Stendman and Fullerton.

The Mission of Gens. Stradman and Fullerton.

Savanan, Friday, May 18, 1886.

Gens. Steadman and Fullerton arrived here last night.

They left Charicaton on Sunday last and have since investigated the working of the Freedmen's Bureau in the Sea Islands. Among the evils that have come to light is the pensistant system of overcharge for food and the necessaries of life indeged in by many persons working the plantations. Freedmen are paid 50 cents per task of a quarter of an acre and then charged \$3 a bushel for corn which cost the planter 30 cents.

Stamps on Bills and Checks.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTEREST. REVENUE, 3 WASHINGTON, May 10, 1006. \$
Siz: Your letter of May 9, has been received. In the case you stated, a thruk duly stamped is applied in payment of a bit ing in amount twenty dollars. A debt due, is paid by the check, and a receipt given for it, or the receipted bill should be stamped. Very respectfully, D. C. WHITMAN, Deputy Commissioner, N. R. Farnon & Co., No. 180 Reade-st., N. Y.

PROPOSED COAL THOROUGHPARE. - We understand that a new road is talked of for a coal thoroughfare between uide-water on the eas orn shore of New Jersey through to the coal mines of Pennsylvania. The programme is simple, and amounts to this:

"A double-track road-bed, to be owned by a joint stock comrany, open to free competition in transportation, like a tern-pike road or the canals of this State, those transporting over the road to pay tolls to the company for the privilege. 2d. A uniform rate of speed, and just such rate of speed as

would give the road its greatest tunnage capacity."

It is estimated that a road of this character would be equivalent in tunnage capacity to 20 single-track, or 10 double-track ronds with unequal rates of speed, while nine-tenths of the dif-ficulties of management and liability to accidents would be taken away.

The suggestions to us appear to be nearly,"if not quite, selfevident propositions. They are analogous in principle to the operation of a grain elevator, and we do not see why the prin-ciple cannot as well be applied to a railroad as to any other place of machinery. It is difficult to estimate the tunnage ca-pacity of a road capable of being filled with cars its whole pacity of a road capanis of being mised with cars its whote length, moving at a uniform rate of speed, and pouring a stream of commerce that would rivel the capacity of all the canals and railroads of the State combined. We do not doubt that a road of this description could be so constructed and operated as to cheapen transportation one-half, and benefit the public in the same ratio. Our railway system, like many other things, is in its infancy, and if we mistake not, public necessity will soon bring it into a state of increased efficiency far beyond the present. The subject is certainly worthy the attention of

NEW ROAD TO NEW-HAVEN .- A survey is now in progress for a new line of railroad from New-Haven to New-York. The proposed route begins at New-Haven, thence to Derby on the Housatonic River, through Bridgeport, the old town of Norwalk. Westport, and thence to Greenwich, where it connects with the New-York and Port Chester Road, reently chartered by the New York Legislature. The distance between the two cities will be shortened several miles.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.-Last evening, Eliza Swift, a ative of England, aged 27 years, attempted to commit suicide native of England, aged 27 years, attempted to chaims suited at her residence, at the corner of Seventeenth-st, and Avenue C, by cutting her throat with a case knife, while laboring under an attack of delirium tremens. She was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital by the Eighteenth Precinct Police. The wound is not considered fatal.

A Suspicious Case.-The body of an unknown man was last evening found by the Eleventh Precinct police in the water at the foot of Stanton-st., E. R. From certain in-dications, the police think that the unfortunate man had been foully dealt with. Deceased was dressed in a dark cloth suit, and was apparently about 35 years of age. A coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

A DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL .- Among the passen A DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—Among the passengers by the steamship Moravian, which arrived in port yesterday morning, was the Hon. Mr. Mason of Virginia, whose
name obtained such a world-wide celebrity in the Autumn of
1861, in connection with that of the Hon. Mr. Slidell, ox the
cocasion of the illegal arrest of these two gentlemen by the
American Commodore Wilkes on board the British mail
stoamer Trent. [Quebec Gasotte, May 16.] DRATH AND FUNERAL OF WILLIAM HUTCHINGS .-

DRATH AND FUNERAL OF WILLIAM HUTCHISGS.—
William Hutchings, the last survivor, but three, of the army
of the American Revolution, died at Penobacot, Me., May 3,
at the age of 101 years, 6 months and 28 days. At his funeral,
which occurred in Penobacot, May 7, the Rev. Mr. Plummer
preached a sermon from Matthew xxii: 40, the text having
been indicated by the deceased before his death, and the body
was, in accordance with his request, borne to its burial covered by the folds of the American flag. He retained his
obsciously montaid gentius to the last, baying always lived physical and mental faculties to the last, baving always lived virtuous and temperate life. Five generations of his de scendants, numbered by hundreds, are now living; and at the funeral, which was attended by a very great concourse of peo-ple, a large proportion of his posterity were likewise present

The United States Steamer De Sote The United States steamer De Soto, Acting Admiral Bogs, left here restorday for New-York. Universal Brotherhood.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: A complimentary letter in Wednesday's TRIB-THE with reference to the benevolence exhibited by Jews toward Christians, suggests to me the propriety of remarking

through your paper that exclusively Jewish charities have al

through your paper that exclusively Jewish charities have al-ways received liberal and generous support from Christian as well as Israelite citizens, while a similar spirit is manifested by the latter for the other denominational charities.

It is well to present such facts to the public, for they cannot but tend to create a kindly impression.

It has not been published, but it will not be unreasonable to mention, that the Purim Association—a society composed en-tirely of young Israelites—did not forget Christian charities in their distribution of the proceeds of their "Purim Massi querade," but included the Nursery and Child's Hospital and the Children's Aid Society among their beneficiaries, as well as the Jewish Hospital, Orphan Asylum, &c. Yours truly,

Quarantine Report.

Hospital Ship, Friday, May 18, 1866,

I have nothing to report for this day. No deaths or adnissions. All well.

D. H. Brisell,

Deputy Health Officer.

The Anniversaries.

The Tribune Enlarged. THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER IN THE

WORLD. ENLARGEMENT OF THE DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

Notwithstanding the fact that the size of THE TRIB-UNE has been increased more than one quarter, the price will

Mail subscribers, sincle copy, 1 year—52 numbers ... \$2 00 Mail subscribers, clubs of five ... 9 00 Ten copies, addressed to names of subscribers ... 17 50 Twenty copies, addressed to names of subscribers ... 16 00 Ten copies, to one address ... 16 00 Ten copies, to one address ... 30 00 An extra copy will be sent for each club of ten.

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DAILY TRIBUNE.
\$10 per annum; \$5 for six months.
THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

COLE—BOWDEN—On Wednesday, May 16, by the Rev. Thomas Street, Allan Cole to Margaret A., daughter of William Bowden.
MEERER—HURD—On Thursday, May 17, at Trinity Chapel, New York, by the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Wm. H. Meeker of Chicago to Carrie M. Hard, daughter of Philo Hurd, eeq., of this city.
WHITE—BURTIS—On Thursday, May 17, at the residence of the bridge a proport, by "the New York".

ARGALI,—On Wednesday morning, May 16, Mrs. Haunah Argall, relict of the late Wm. Argall, in the 78th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at her late residence, No. 59 St. Mark's-place, at 2 o'clock p. m. Satorday. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

vited to attend.

ALLEN-The remains of Mrs. Ethan A. Allen having arrived from Europe, the futeral will take place from the residence of her father. Doctor Samuel S. Kuypers. No. 147 Second-ave., on Sunday next, May 20, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral without forther notice.

DUVALL.—On Friday, May 18, Eliza Ann Ogden, relict of Joseph W. Duwai, M. D., is the 56th year of her age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother. D. Benj. Ogden. No. 140 Heaterst., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. SH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 17, Mrs. C. E. Irish, wife of O. Irish, and daughter of Capit. Stephen Atwood of Nashus, N. H.,

F. O. Irish, and daughter of Copil. Stephen Alward 21 always and 47 years.
Funeral from her late residence, the Quincy-it, 6th house from Bedford avec, on Statenday, May 19, at 3 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are respectfully toythed to attend.

N. H., Ma'uz and B'akton papers please notice.

EFTCHAM—On Friday, May 18, after a long and severe (liness Phebe, wife of Henry B. Ketcham, in the Siat year of her age.

The relative and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 31 West Twenty fifthet. The remains will be taken to Cold Spring, Putnam Co., N. Y., for interment.

KNEELAND-On Friday evening, the 19th inst., Charles Kneeland, Jr.
The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, at Calvary Church, corner of Fourth-ave, and Twenty-first-st., on Monday, Jist inst., at Jo celeck p. m.
NORTH.—Died at sea, in sight of Boston, of consumption, G. Adolphus North.

North, aged 18 years concess from the residence of his father, C. C. North, Scarbotough, on the Hudson, on Saturday, May 19, at 1 o'clock p. m. Trains leave Thirtieth at depot, at 10 o'clock a.m., for Sing Ying, where our will be in waiting.

WARDELL—At Long Branch, N. J., on Friday, May 18, Joseph Wardell, esq., in the 57th year of his age, the oldest inhabitant of Wardell, esq., in the 57th year of the the township.

Funeral from his late residence, on Sunday, May 20.

None knew him but to love him,

None knew him but to praise.

Special Notices.

Advice to the Sultan of Turkey,-Before your Oriental eith Phalon's "Night-Blooming Christs."

Just Issued.
CONSUMPTION, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA
AND CATARRH,
SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY MEDICATED INHALATIONS.

SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY MEDICATED INHALATIONS.

BY H. P. DILLENBACK, M. D.

This is a beautiful octave volume of about 350 pages, bound in extra
cloth, and illustrated with colored lithographe and engravings.

The work explains the author's mode of practice, and contains a
large number of cases successfully treated, many of whom were in
advanced stages of consumption, and regarded beyond the power of
cure. The chapters upon diseases of the throat, massl catarrh and
tabercular diseases of the lungs cannot fail to be deeply interesting to
vary large class of our citizen, especially such as are suffering from

a very large class of our citizens, especially such as are suffering from or threatened with any of these maladies.

The important and useful information it contains on the art of preserving health, and for the prevention and cure of those frequent at

tacks of respiratory diseases so common and universally fatal in this country, makes it a work of great value, not only to the professional man, the consumptive invalid, but to every family circle. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

OFINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From The Boston Journal.

Dr. Dillenback has a high reputation for his successful treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs by medicated inhalations, and from facts within our own knowledge, we think his reputation is well defacts within our own knowledge, we think his reputation is well deserved. Thoroughly educated in his profession, and basing his practice upon the most approved achool of medicine, he has given to the public and to his medical brethren the rich results of his long and successful experience in the volume now before us. The work must be of great value both to the professional man and the general reader, and, we have no doubt, will tend to prevent as well as promote the cure of many cases of throat and lung disease.

From The Boston Congregationalist.

Prom The Boston Congregationalist.

Dr. Dillenbeck speaks from experience, and with candor. With these diseases the author has had a large and successful experience. The latter part of the volume is devoted to "Cures demonstrating the curative power of Medicated Inhalation in Consumption and other diseases of the respiratory organs"—examples which have come under his observation, and which the vatients describe with minuteness in his observation, and whose the satisfactor was induced with their own language. The beautiful paper and the fine typographical appearance of the work render it a model of neatness.

From The Worcoster Spy.

Dr. Dillenback has become distinguished as one of the ablest advo-cates and most extensive practitioners of the system of medicated in-halation for the throat and lungs. The work before us is a scientific

halation for the throat and lungs. The work before us is a scientific defenue of the system divested as much as possible of the technicalities of science, so as to adapt it to the comprehension of the general reader As such, it has strong claims on the public and the profession, for, in a question so essentially vital to the well-being of the commutty, it is important that it be thoroughly investigated and well understood.

From The Newburyport Herald.

Medical Inhalation is fast becoming the orthodox mode of treating Consumption, Bronchitis, and other affections of the throat and lungs. This volume contains a clear and full exposition of the causes and nature of these diseases, and the correct mode of their treatment. Dr. Dillenbark has given his exclusive attention to this class of dis-

nature of these diseases, and the correct mode of their treatment. Dr. Dillenback has given his exclusive attention to this class of disorders, and is rightly considered by the profession as the highest authority in everything appertaining to their management. Dr. DILLENBACK'S work can be obtained at the bookstore of WILLIAM WOOD & Co., No. 61 Walkerst, LINDSAY & BLACK-ISTON, Philadelphia, and from the author.
Dr. DILLENBACK attends to the examination and treatment of all diseases of the Chest, Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, &c., at his New-York office, No. 113 Ninthet, a few doors west of Broadway, en THURSDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Dr. Broadbent's Twenty Years' Practice, on Diseases of the LUNGS, THROAT, CATARRH and CONSUMPTION, enables him at once to detect and tail whether you can be cored or not, by examination. Advice free EVERY TUESDAY and WEDNES-DAY, from 10 to 5 at No. 678 Broadway, N. Y.

Post-Office Notice.—The Mails for the German States, via Bramen, per steamer, Nr. W. YORK, on SATURDAY, May 19, will close this Office at 10:20 a.m., and at the up-town offices, as follows: Stations A and B. 8:05 a.m.; Stations C and D, 7:43 a.m.; Stations E and F, 7:30 a.m.; Stations G, 7:25 a.m.

To-Morrow FIFTH INSTALLMENT

THE NEW ROMANCE, THE LIGHT OF LOVE;

THE DIAMOND AND THE SNOWDROP,

PIERCE EGAN,
Author of "THE POOR GIRL," "THE SCARLET FLOWER,"
"IMOGENE," "LOVE ME, LEAVE ME NOT," "THE FAIR
LILIAS," "THE FLOWER OF THE FLOCK," &c., &c.,
WILL APPEAR IN THE SUNDAY MERCURY. TANGLED SKEIN OF MYSTERIES

which, as the story proceeds, will be gradually unraveled. BIRD'S EYE VIEW of the preceding portious of the story is given from week to week in the form of a clear and comprehensive

the form of a clear and comprehensive

SYNOPSIS.

The abstract in the SUNDAY MERCURY of TO-MORROW will
be a complete outline of the romance down to the termination of the
NETH CHAPTER, with which the installment of least week concludes.
Not only does the abridgment qualify the reader, who has been unable
to obtain the numbers containing the service chapters of the tale, to
understand their scope and bearing but it is also of great use to those
who have perusod the original text, as it enables than to reface their
memories as they proceed, by reviewing the saltent points, which if
will be important to recoilect, as the

The impetious daughter of the Earl of Lavington, returning from ride to the Earl's Deer Fark, accompanied by her father. Nortile Rednawk, St. Croir, young Lord Erewood and Lady Genevite And Caught sight of a will stag, and given the roin to her high-most blood horse Flying Soud in pursuit. Wholly poweriess to coust him, alse was rushing across the country at a rating pace to the groomsternation of her eacort. Her steed, we are told, was develing ward the woods like an arrow discharged from a how with the specific stage of the stage

ended will be set forth in the chapters to be published to-morrow.

With every additional chapter the special characteristics of parties who figure in the story are displayed in stronger relief, the interest becomes more intense and absorbing.

TURE.
And it seems next to impossible that a train of drammstances so on tirely out of the ordinary routine of events can lead up to a termination consistent with resson and probability. Truth, however, a said to be stranger than fiction. Be that as it may, it is at least safe to aven that fiction in the hands of PURECE KGAN is nover permitted in transcend the possibilities of Truth. The cloud will soon begin to inferom the scene, and

STARTLING REVELATIONS,

THE LIGHT OF LOVE.

THE DIAMOND AND THE SNOWDROP.

The continuity is perfect, the interest uninterrupted, all thought of the narraterie swallowed up in the wonderful narration. Noville of Redhawk, St. Croix, Ludy Astante, Garforth, Ludy Generiove, Chiarie Amberly, and Lord Elewhood are not puppets of which the strings one be seen and the hand that pulls them. They are not fentocein, but writtable creations—beings of flesh and blood. The motions which guide them, the impulses which stir them, the passions which govern them, are seen in their acts, and it is fait that what they asy and do men and women so constituted would castrailly say and do droumstances described.

As yet the most exciting portion of the story has not been reached. There are

which will be admitted, when they are published, to be amouging most thrilling and powerful in the whole range of faction.

In the absence of an international Copyright law, the story could, of course, been reprinted in THE SUNDAY MERCURY from the English leaves received by mail. But this method of proceeding would not have been in harn only with the character for enterprise and

LEADING SUNDAY NEWSPAPER abilished, and will continue, at any cost, to maintain. There contract was made some months ago with the author, by virtue

EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE of printing the story from the ADVANCE SHEETS, is secured to THE SUNDAY MERCURY.

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THE SUM TOTAL OF THE COMBINED ISSUES OF ALL
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disease.

The wise and prudent, if cholera prevails, will not wait until soized The wise and prudent, if choices prevals, will not wait until select with the pestilence before using the READT RELIEF, but will take a teaspoonful in water three or four times a day during its prevalence as an epidemic. Those who take this precaution will not be seized with Asiatic Choicea. Price, 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists. Deafness and Discharges from the Har Radically

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PARIS, and for France and the Continent, via Brest and Have,
per steam NAPOLEON III., on SATURDAY, May 18, will close
at this Office at 7:30 a. m., and at the up-town offices, as follows, east
this Office at 7:30 a. m., and at the up-town offices, as follows, east
PRIDAY, the 18th lust. Stations A and B, 8:30 p. m.; Stations C and
D, 8:15 p. m.; Stations E and F, 8 p. m.; Station O, 7:50 p. m.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

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CULMINATION OF THE PLOT

approaches.

The ninth chapter, published in last week's SUNDAY MERCURY, left nearly all the leading personages of this wonderful work of notices in an awkward predicement, and one of them, the Lady ASTARTS VAVASOUR, in IMMINENT PERIL.

ADVENTURE CROWDS UPON ADVEN-

SCENES IN RESERVE

is the motte of the paper, and leaving STALE FIGTION and STALE NEWS to the PLODDERS OF THE PRESS, it

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